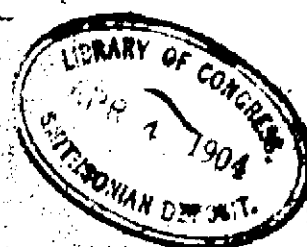


Hawaiian Gazette.



VOL. XXXIX, NO. 73

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2578.

THE CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN ORDERED BACK FROM PING YANG AND ANJU AND A BATTLE IS FORESHADOWED



VLADIVOSTOK.

PORT ARTHUR MUST GET ALONG WITH PRESENT FORCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SEOUL, Mar. 16.—The Japanese have ordered the war correspondents at Ping Yang and Anju to return. This is considered a foreshadow of an important movement.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

YINKOW, Mar. 16.—It is authentically stated that the Russian loss at the last bombardment of Port Arthur was 300.

NO REINFORCEMENTS POSSIBLE.

NEWCHWANG, Mar. 16.—General Kuropatkin has wired General Stoessel, commander of Port Arthur, that he must hold the fortress with his present garrison.

RUSSIANS DENY ABANDONMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—It is officially stated that there is no foundation for the rumored abandonment of Port Arthur.

KUROPATKIN ON HIS WAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—General Kuropatkin will reach Mukden on the 26th.

A MUSCOVITE CANARD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—It is claimed that the Japanese are using poisoned arrows.

AMERICANS ARE SAFE.

CHEMULPO, Mar. 16.—The U. S. cruiser Cincinnati has brought twenty-five American refugees from Ulsan.

RUSSIANS FLEEING FROM DUTY.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.—Russian immigrants, numbering 1,400, have arrived on the steamer Bluecher. They fled from army duty.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT SAID, Mar. 15.—A Russian cruiser is here watching for vessels carrying contraband of war.

TOKIO, Mar. 15.—It is believed here that the Russian fleet has left Port Arthur for Vladivostok.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 15.—China has given renewed assurances of her intention to maintain neutrality in the present conflict between Russia and Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 15.—The Senate has passed the ratifications bill, including an item of \$36,100 for the purchase of rifles for defenses in the Territory of Hawaii.

CHEFOO, March 17.—Eighteen Japanese spies have been captured near Port Arthur.

JAPAN'S WAR BUDGET.

TOKIO, March 17.—War expenses to the end of March are \$6,000,000 yen. It is estimated that the outlay between April and December will be \$80,000,000 yen.

THE RUSSIAN DEFENSIVE POSITION.

TOKIO, March 17.—The Russians in Korea occupy an area of about forty square miles with a base extending from Wiju and Hamhung south to Pakchen river and Ping Yang. The Russians are 100 ft north of Korea number 20,000, who are concentrated at Kuling-jing, Manchuria.

BALTIC FLEET WILL REMAIN AT HOME.

SEBASTOPOL, March 17.—Russia has decided to not send the Baltic fleet to the Far East.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, Korea, March 16.—The Emperor of Korea will leave the Capitol and take up his residence in the suburban palace at Unbok.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, March 16.—The situation at the center of hostilities is quiet. There is no sign of the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 16.—Captain Irkov, a Russian officer in the Manchurian service, has been shot as a spy by the Japanese.

TOKIO, Japan, March 16.—The Cabinet is preparing its proposals for increased revenue to submit to the special session of the Diet. The program includes an extension of the tobacco monopoly, besides a general increase in taxes throughout the Empire.

LONDON, Mar. 15.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons today by a vote of 141 to 130, on a motion by Mr. Balfour to reduce the Irish educational estimates. The ministry refused to resign on the showing of the vote and a second vote was taken. The Government then had a majority of 25.

LONDON, Mar. 16.—The failure of the Government to carry its House on the question of administrative policy in Ireland is admitted to have weakened it. It is not thought that immediate dissolution will ensue.

PORTLAND, March 17.—The Mitchell men have carried the primary elections here.

LONDON, March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge is seriously ill.

ALEXIEFF SAYS THAT 230,000 MEN ARE MOBILIZED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs that by tomorrow there will be 230,000 Russian troops concentrated between Harbin and Port Arthur.

INSPECTING NEWCHWANG DEFENCES.

NEWCHWANG, March 16.—General Kuropatkin has inspected the defenses here.

On Feb. 15th a cable dispatch announced that General Litzke had been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian land forces in Manchuria.

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

SEOUL, March 16.—Russian cavalry is retreating the Yalu.

PRICES RISING AT LIAO YANG.

LIAO YANG, March 16.—Prices have risen enormously since troops began concentrating here.

SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, March 16.—Things are quiet here. The bands play in the parks twice a week. The fleet has returned to port.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHEFOO, China, March 17.—Viceroy Alexieff has confirmed the report of the damage done the defenses and town at Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet. He denies the statement of damage done by fire.

CHEFOO, China, March 17.—The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Skorri has been blown up by coming in contact with one of the mines in the harbor at Port Arthur.

LIAO YANG, China, March 17.—General Kuropatkin, commanding the Russian land forces, will make his headquarters here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 17.—The Russian Government does not regard the attitude of Korea as that of a belligerent. Russia takes the position that notwithstanding the freedom of action of the Japanese forces within Korea, the Government is not in sympathy with Japan.

SEOUL, Korea, March 17.—Marquis Ito arrived at Seoul today. He will hold an important conference with the Korean authorities.

LIGHT IS BREAKING THROUGH THE GLOOM

Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson were closeted all day yesterday evening over the reduction estimates. When they came out the Governor stated to an Addresser reporter that the schedules were not perfected as yet, on account of some departments not having made reductions of the same class as other departments had made. Therefore some adjustment was necessary before final results could be stated.

However, the two high officials gave a reassuring statement of things as they appeared then. For the first time in months the apprehensions are allayed against the possibility of a reduction of the Legislature.

able revenue of \$2,778,000, leaving necessary a reduction of two million dollars.

The scaling down thus far accomplished had reduced the estimated expenditure to \$2,341,896.68, or a saving of \$1,436,000. Governor Carter knows where another cut of \$200,000 is possible.

There is a good deal more work to be done. It was intimated, yet, with only one than half a million reduction yet to be figured as shown by the foregoing estimate, the Governor and the Secretary have growing hopes of being able to weather the remainder of the period without the intervention of an extra session of the Legislature.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND REACH AN IMPORTANT AGREEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 17.—It is asserted that France and England have reached an agreement as to Newfoundland. Negotiations relative to Morocco, Egypt and Siam are satisfactory. France relinquishes territorial rights in Newfoundland but retains offshore fishing rights.

The agreement between France and England concerning their interests in Newfoundland, Morocco, Egypt and Siam, is probably the first good result of the arbitration treaty recently arranged between those two countries. France and England have long been at war diplomatically over the Newfoundland fisheries and the French concession of all territorial rights in Newfoundland means a victory for England. The British have recently been combating alleged encroachment by France on Siam and Morocco. France has for some months had a large number of troops threatening the Siamese border from French Indo-China and her colony of Algeria has contained many troops which were marked off for service in a campaign against Morocco. Marauding tribesmen from Morocco have invaded Algeria and French zouaves during the past year have frequently been in battle with them and it was feared with these incidents meant a crisis that France would declare a protectorate over Morocco.

WM. T. STEAD DENIED ACCESS TO SOUTH AFRICA

CAPETOWN, March 18.—Lord Milner has cancelled the permit granted Wm. T. Stead to travel in South Africa owing to Stead's recent speeches.

Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, and William T. Stead, editor of the British "Review of Reviews," have been enemies for years. Stead severely criticised the part played by Lord Milner in the negotiations leading up to the South African war and always maintained that had Milner and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain used more diplomacy and less harshness in dealing with the Boers there would have been no war. Stead was also a pro-Boer and during the war sent thousands of pamphlets booming the war from a Boer point of view, to Capetown. Milner was at Capetown at that time and as fast as Stead's pamphlets arrived he had them burned in heaps at the docks. There is a distinct undercurrent of disloyalty among the varied population of South Africa today and Lord Milner fears that violent speeches on the part of a man of such international reputation as Stead has might bring on a flood of rebellion.

JAPAN'S SCHEDULE OF TAX ON SUGAR

TOKIO, March 18.—It is proposed to tax sugar as follows: Dutch standard, No. 1, one yen the hundred pounds; No. 2, one yen, forty sen; No. 3, one yen, eighty sen; No. 4, four yen, twenty sen.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

LONDON, March 18.—St. Patrick's day was but slightly observed in England. It was generally observed throughout Ireland.

DEATH OF COMMANDER SEWALL.

MARE ISLAND, Cal., March 17.—Commander William E. Sewall died here today. Commander Sewall, who was Naval Governor of Guam, arrived here recently on board the U. S. S. Supply. He was suffering from a complication of diseases contracted while serving in the tropics.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE DEAD.

LONDON, England, March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge is dead.

A MISTRIAL MAY OCCUR

Only a Fortnight Left to Try Jones.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

When, at 2:50 yesterday afternoon, Judge Robinson adjourned court for the day, eleven jurors were seated who had passed for cause in the Jones murder trial. The prosecution had three and the defense eight peremptory challenges left. With the latest venire exhausted, there remained twenty-four names of jurors disengaged of the total of 250 returned by the Jury Commissioners for all juries of the First Circuit Court for the year 1904. A special venire for this remnant of twenty-four was forthwith drawn, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning. With the finding of a verdict, as elsewhere reported, in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday evening eleven more jurors are at the disposal of Judge Robinson.

AN OPEN VENIRE.

There still remain the grand jurors and somewhat reluctantly yesterday afternoon Deputy Attorney General Peters consented to their discharge, so as to have them available as trial jurors before the completion of all of the investigations laid out for them. Some of the matters that would have to be abandoned, Mr. Peters explained, had been put under inquiry at the request of private citizens. He undertook to have the grand jury make a final report, under the circumstances, by the following afternoon.

As even with all told, with the large proportion of jurors examined for every one passed for cause, if all or most of the remaining peremptory challenges be exercised the question of an open venire to obtain more jurors will come to a head. It would be the first test of the question under the new jury law. A preliminary argument thereon took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Peters' tied a Utah case, where the 200 jurors on the list of a certain jurisdiction had become exhausted in empaneling a jury and the court ordered an open venire from the body of the district. An appeal was taken on this proceeding and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the action of the trial court. A point in that case was that the Utah law did not forbid an open venire, though not expressly authorizing it, and this was mentioned as exactly similar to the Hawaiian condition of affairs.

Judge Robinson, though having misgivings about the soundness of the decision, stated that he must be bound by the United States Supreme Court. Yet, until every juror on the list, including the grand jury, was called in the present empaneling the case would not have reached a parallel with that of Utah.

It was at this point that it was decided to utilize the grand jury panel. When all is said, the prospects are thickening that, unless a jury be obtained without many more hours of delay, there will be no trial of Edward M. Jones at this term. There is a bare fortnight left and if the trial is begun and not ended before the term expires a mistrial must be entered.

YESTERDAY'S SIFTING.

To fill the vacant chair left at the close of Monday's proceedings, Thomas Andrews, H. P. Benson, Chas. F. Osborne, Albert Traak, B. S. Gregory and J. M. Webb were called yesterday forenoon. All but Webb were excused for cause and recess was taken at noon with his case undecided. Mr. Peters making a strong fight for time and Mr. Robertson, adversely probing his admitted "opinion" to the bottom.

In the afternoon, Mr. Webb passed for cause, when the prosecution peremptorily challenged Benj. F. Vickars. Then J. J. Sullivan, Herbert C. Austin and Geo. Makalema were excused for cause. The trial jury box was now empty of names.

LANGUAGE TEST.

The language line was drawn a trifle finer than usual in the empaneling process yesterday. A strong fight was made on the qualifications of Albert Traak, a well known native Hawaiian building contractor who has figured on Government contracts for many years. Deputy Attorney General Peters challenged Traak for cause, arguing his want of sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand the bearing of the evidence, the instructions of the court and elements of the trial generally. Mr. Peters, replying to the opposing remarks of Mr. Robertson, would grant that the juror had a speaking acquaintance with English, even to the extent of thinking the figures of contracts in that language, but from the answers he had given on examination it was clear that he did not understand some words commonly used by court and counsel in discussing law relating to evidence. Granting that the juror was a Hawaiian of exceptional ability and intelligence, yet he was wanting in sufficient knowledge of the language of the court to be a competent juror, especially in so intricate a case as the one at bar.

Mr. Robertson doubted if one in ten average jurymen understood everything that they heard at the trial of a case.

Judge Robinson allowed the challenge and Mr. Traak looked surprised when told he might depart.

George Makalema was another Hawaiian excused on account of unfamiliarity with the English language, but in his case no fine point existed.

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

There was a lengthy controversy over the question of the citizenship of Thomas Andrews. His father was an American citizen and Andrews came to Hawaii at nine years of age. Twenty-one years ago he married a Pleasant

JURYMEN ARE PAID

What Treasury Payday Yielded to Public Creditors.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday was pay-day for current expense warrants at the Treasury. It produced a fresh crop of registrations considerable in size, yet put a goodly amount of money into direct circulation.

At closing time Treasurer Kepolka was embarrassed with troubles of others, so that he could not give all details. While sending his traps aboard the Claudine, being under subpoena to appear as a witness in his own old court at Wailuku, the Treasurer was served with another subpoena to appear as a witness before Judge De Bolt across the street. He lost no time in obeying, but all his time in doing so was lost for the case was being argued to the jury when he arrived.

"The small warrants were paid," Mr. Kepolka found breath to say. "Some of last month's Public Works bills were paid in cash. We registered all of the bankers' warrants."

"All of the warrants for March will have to be registered," the Treasurer added. "Yes, salaries and payrolls too. What else can be done? The warrants will be paid according to their numbers as money comes into the Treasury."

Among cash payments made yesterday was \$1339 for February payment of jurors of the First Circuit Court.

JAP PLAYED SMART TRICK

A very smart-trick was played by a Japanese named Iwamoto upon a fellow countryman who is a laborer in Mahee Sugar Plantation. As the consequence of his undue trust in a stranger, Taketa is out \$25. It seems that Iwamoto was recently going around the camps, pretending to be an agent of a Japanese hotel in Honolulu and told his countrymen that he could help them in withdrawing their deposits in the emigration companies. The victim, Taketa, thought the fellow was all right and during last November gave the company's note to him.

The dishonest agent got the money and spent it himself; but when he was pressed for the payment he schemed a trick upon Taketa. He wrote a letter to the man in the name of the hotel to the effect that the money was not paid by the company and dropped the letter at the post office and let it duly stamped with the post office mark. He changed the mark and made it look like Honolulu and then dropped it in a letter box in the camp where all the laborers get their mail. This made Taketa believe till recently that his money was still in Honolulu. He came too late to find out the fact when Iwamoto disappeared from the place; playing many other such tricks upon his fellowmen.—The Garden Island.

SENSATIONAL SUIT FOR BIG DAMAGES

Hiram Kolomoku has brought an action against John D. Holt Jr. for \$25,000 damages for alienating the affections of complainant's wife. E. A. Douthitt is attorney for Kolomoku. Both parties are married and each has six children living. They are prominent Hawaiians.

According to the declaration Holt and Kolomoku grew up friends from childhood, but the acquaintanceship of Holt with Mrs. Kolomoku appears to date back only three years. It was shortly after this time ago that Holt is accused of using wiles to rob his lifelong friend of the "affection, comfort, society, fellowship and assistance" of his wife. Respondent is charged with luring complainant's wife to clandestine meetings away from her home.

The summons is issued to bring Holt before a jury at the April term of the First Circuit Court.

Federal Grand Jurors.

Grand jurors to appear in the United States District Court on April 11 are as follows: trial jurors being yet to be drawn: E. E. Paxton, W. B. Withers, Thomas Hollinger, W. H. Hoogs, C. H. Gilman, C. H. Atherton, Arthur Harrison, Fred Johnson, J. P. Howatt, John Effinger, E. D. Tenney, W. H. Holoka-hiki, M. G. Hopkins, W. D. Bancroft, W. W. Bruner, J. R. Highby, Henry H. Kelbey, G. F. Alfonso, W. A. Birchholden, A. L. Greenwell, Hugh McCarrison, F. W. Carter and August Gramberg.

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Penson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A cablegram from the Merchants' Association two weeks ago is said to have had somewhat to do with the item of \$25,000 for fortifications in Hawaii passed by the Senate.

WIRELESS MESSAGES NOW MAKE A RECORD FLIGHT

One Hundred and Seventy-two Miles Intervenes From Oahu to Hawaii—Annual Meeting and Election of Officers Held Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At the reorganization meeting of the Wireless Telegraph Company held yesterday afternoon in Castle & Cooke hall, new officers were elected, and the business management of the company was again placed in the hands of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company. The report of Manager Cross as to the mechanical workings of the system, which now practically covers all the islands, indicated that the ensuing year will demonstrate its efficiency and reliability as a carrier of messages.

The new officers are: E. O. White, president; F. J. Cross, vice-president; W. R. Farrington, secretary; J. M. Riggs, treasurer; A. W. T. Bottomley, Auditor; W. M. Campbell, G. A. Schuman; C. J. Hutchins, Chang-Chau, directors.

The meeting was presided over by W. W. Hall, with W. R. Farrington as secretary. Among those present were F. J. Cross, Frank Thompson, A. N. Campbell, W. M. Campbell, George Davies, J. M. Riggs and J. W. A. Redhouse.

Mr. Campbell, the new treasurer of the Waterhouse Trust Company, stated that a meeting had been held yesterday morning by the Trust Company respecting the affairs of the Wireless company and their conclusion was reached that they would like to have the privilege of naming the treasurer and manager, the latter to be Mr. Cross. This was satisfactory to the stockholders. Mr. Campbell said that their choice for treasurer was J. M. Riggs, and the meeting also ratified this appointment.

Mr. Hall, speaking of the status of the company, said that the prospects for the coming year were excellent, and he thought that with the reorganization the increased business would soon be sufficient to clear off the debts and make the system one of great benefit to the community.

The following motions were presented by Attorney Thompson, which were duly seconded and carried:

That the Board of Directors be authorized, empowered and instructed, under the signature of the proper officers of the company to enter into an agreement with the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., securing them for advances already made and for future advances, to be made by this company, giving the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., the right to name, and the stockholders agreeing to elect the treasurer of this company during the period of unpaid advances, and to negotiate with the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., for such compensation as they shall deem proper for the rental, clerical work and management of the business of this company, it being understood that the manager of the company shall have full control of the business of the company subject to the direction of the Board of Directors.

The second motion was as follows: That the action and transactions of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., in advancing sums of money to the company, and receiving for moneys received by this company are ratified. As to the differences between the company and the government over the \$1000 per month subsidy, which the government proposes to pay pro rata according to the number of days each month the system is working, the entire matter was referred to the Waterhouse Company for adjustment. For the month of February the government proposed to pay only \$350. The correspondence between the company and Superintendent Holloway was read. The former had stated that the "failure of the service during February was due to an act of God, and therefore out of the company's control."

MANAGER CROSS' REPORT.

The report of Manager Cross was then read as follows:

Honolulu, March 11, 1904.

To the President, Officers and Stockholders of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

Gentlemen: At our last annual meeting the location of our wireless stations was as follows:

At Nawiliwili, Kauai; Kaena Point, Oahu; Wailalea, Oahu; Ka Lae o Ka Laau, Molokai; Keomuku, Lanai; Lahaina, Maui; and Mahukona, Hawaii. In sending a message to Hawaii from Honolulu, when the poles were thus located, it was necessary to relay through the stations on Molokai and Lanai to Mahukona. In like manner, a message for Maui had to be relayed through Molokai and Lanai to Lahaina. The stations at Kaena Point, Oahu, and Nawiliwili, Kauai, proved a failure, owing to the close proximity of the high mountains in the rear of the one at Kaena Point.

At present our stations are located as follows: At Nawiliwili, Kauai; Barber's Point, Oahu; Kamalo, Molokai; Lahaina, Maui; and Puako, Hawaii. Messages for Maui from Honolulu are now sent direct from Barber's Point, Oahu, to Lahaina, and for Hawaii they are relayed through Lahaina only to Puako.

On the 25th day of April last, the Governor signed a bill, which had been passed by the Legislature, subsidizing our company to the extent of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000) a month, which provided that we should make certain changes and improvements in the system before any payments would be made. Accordingly, we are now proceeding to make the stipulated changes and improvements, and on the 15th day of July successful communication was established between Barber's Point, Oahu, and our station at Nawiliwili, Kauai. This communication was effected just ten days within the time limit set by subsidy bill. The station at Kaena Point was moved to Barber's Point with the addition of a new lower mast. At our Kauai station it was necessary to increase the height of the mast at least thirty feet, which was done by putting in new lower section of the required extra length.

In the months of July and August our Wailalea station was moved to Lahaina, Maui, when communication was at once established between there and Barber's Point, thereby cutting out, in the transmission of messages intended for Maui, the two relay stations of Molokai and Lanai. It was hoped that it would be possible, with the stations so arranged to communicate with our Mahukona station direct from Lahaina, but, owing to the interposition of Maheke Point, Maui, while it was possible to work one way it was impossible to work in return, which necessitated our maintaining a relay station at Keomuku, Lanai.

In November last it was decided to erect a station farther along the south coast of Hawaii, in order to have a clear range over sea to Lahaina, thus enabling us to cut out the station on Lanai. In order not to interrupt service our unfused pole on Molokai was taken down and after several unsuccessful attempts at launching, owing to rough weather, it was transferred to Puako, to a site I had selected for the new Hawaii station. On January 20th, this year, that station was in order and communication was established between Barber's Point, Oahu, and Lahaina, a distance of ninety-two and one hundred and seventy-two miles, respectively. On January 28th the transfer was made from Mahukona to Puako, since which time all traffic from Hawaii has come via Puako, Lahaina and Barber's Point, cutting out Lanai entirely. Ten days after the opening of our Puako station the recent continuous Kona storm came on, and on Sunday a. m. that night, our gallant mast at Lahaina was carried away, thus throwing our station to windward out of commission, except for the messages which were sent direct from Puako to Barber's Point. On Saturday night, the 31st, the same kind of an accident happened to our mast at Nawiliwili, Kauai. In order to make the necessary repairs in the shortest time possible, I went to our old Lanai station with a force of men and lowered the mast there, and taking the top gallant section to Lahaina to replace the one which had been carried away by the storm at that place, we had the station in order and resumed business on Monday p. m. the 22d ult. At the same time a force of men was at work at our Kauai station converting the old disused lower mast into a top gallant mast and erecting it, and on the 25th ult. that station was again in order, since which time it has been working more or less satisfactorily, though it will be necessary for me to visit it again before it will be O. K. Also about the same time, men were dispatched to our old Mahukona station to take down the mast, as we required the two upper sections, which were subsequently transferred to Kamalo and erected there.

In order to comply with the subsidy act it is necessary to maintain a station on the island of Molokai, and as the old site at Ka Lae o Ka Laau was remote from any habitation, twenty miles, save the lighthouse keeper, we obtained permission from the Supt. of Public Works to erect a station at Kamalo, at which point we are on the telephone line recently constructed by the Government. Any messages for Molokai are sent across to Lahaina, a distance of seventeen and one-half miles, and from there forwarded to their destinations. That station was opened for business on the 3rd day of March.

In further compliance with the subsidy act during the months of August and September last year, there was installed, at our expense, by the various telephone companies, on Island of Hawaii, a telegraph or land line from our station at Mahukona to the town of Hilo, a distance of about ninety miles. Up to the present time it has been used as a private telephone line instead of telegraph, although telegraph instruments were installed on either end of it. I think the fact of our success over the long distances which we work, is due in the first instance to the very much increased sensitiveness of the receiving instruments we are now using, over the ones installed by Marconi's company and which we have relegated to the rest pile, and to the modern sending plant I have installed at Puako. It consists of a combined gasoline engine and dynamo, in conjunction with storage batteries, there always being an abundance of power, a very essential factor for perfect working of wireless.

I have ordered a duplicate set, on my own credit, for Barber's Point, which I believe will be installed in about six weeks, when it is expected messages will pass to and from Barber's Point and Puako direct.

I consider that a vote expressing appreciation of this company for the lenient, kindly offices and courtesies extended by the Wilder Steamship Co. in the recent re-arrangement of our station, would be in order.

GATHER ALL FRAGMENTS

Atkinson Would Collect All Neglected Trifles.

Hoping this will convey clearly to your minds at least a synopsis of the changes as they were evolved during the past year, as well as to acquaint you fully with the system as at present arranged, believe me, etc.

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 22, when the treasurer's report will be presented.

About the only remaining reduction estimates to come into the purview of the Governor and the Secretary are those of the Leper Settlement, for which a report by Superintendent McVeigh is awaited.

"I do not think it would be wise to go altogether by last year's income, without trying to see if the income for this year cannot be increased above that basis," Secretary Atkinson said yesterday.

He was asked how it could be increased without legislative authority for new or higher taxes.

"Month by month, week by week, go into every source of revenue by detail and ascertain where there may be omissions or leakages," the Secretary proceeded to answer.

"Income may probably be increased by paying stricter attention to collections in every revenue producing office, so that the Treasury may have the benefit of all the money due the Government. We have not gone into that matter yet."

Whereby Secretary Atkinson shows he believes in the Scotch proverb, "Many mickles mak a muckle."

GIFTED AMATEURS OF NORTH KONA

An amateur dramatic performance in aid of the Christ church organ fund, by kind consent of the genial manager, Mr. E. B. Conant, will be given in the plantation store, Kapaolu, North Kona, on Saturday, the 26th inst.

The pieces selected for representation are the comedietta, "Frank Glynn's Wife," or "An American Harem," and the screaming farce, "Ture Him Out." All the characters will be sustained by local amateurs, but as Mrs. Robert Wallace, whose histrionic talent is of a high order, and Mrs. E. V. Woods, take part in one of the pieces, and Mrs. G. Mayfield, Mrs. A. T. Linder, and the Misses Greenwell in the other, patrons of the performance, while helping a good cause, may expect to spend a most enjoyable evening. The male parts are to be taken by Messrs. Robert Wallace, Guy F. Mayfield, Edward H. Edwards, and Eric Heath Edwards. A gramophone concert is to be given between the plays.

MAN LOST OVERBOARD

A letter from San Francisco states that Wm. F. Jocher and wife, have arrived there in the ship George Curtis after a very rough passage. The weather was so severe that Captain Calhoun of the Curtis lost one of his men overboard. The wind blew so hard and the seas ran so high that the ship could not alter her course nor lower a boat in order to rescue the dying man who was left far behind and drowned. Until recently Mr. Jocher was leader of the Symphony Orchestra. He also was a stockholder and the bookkeeper of the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Big Money Order Business

Over a million dollars a day is being paid into the postoffice for money orders. If the average time between the purchase and the cashing of a money order is ten days the government holds an average balance of \$10,000,000 of the people's money—a balance with an earning power of about \$500,000 a year. When banks do a similar volume of money order business the average daily balance in the money order department of each bank will be more than \$500.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

The life of food is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from the food; that is why cod liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil solves the problem of how to take cod liver oil. That is one reason why doctors have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion for all wasting diseases, coughs, colds and bronchitis for almost thirty years.

One of the inducements offered in order to substitute something else for Scott's Emulsion is the matter of cost. You save a few cents at the expense of your health. Scott's Emulsion costs more because it does more and does it better than the substitutes.

BOTH SIDES ARE BEATEN

Damages Allowed Regarded Too Small.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The suit on a lease covenant of J. Freitas vs. D. Kawanakoa and Jonah Kalaniansole came to the end of its trial at 5:15 yesterday afternoon with a verdict that satisfied neither side. It found damages of \$550 for the plaintiff, whose maximum claim was \$5000 and minimum \$1000 and interest for the time he was denied possession of the land. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot were attorneys for the plaintiff, and C. W. Ashford and Carlos A. Long for the defendants. Exceptions to the verdict were noted by both parties, as they had also excepted to different parts of the instructions to the jury.

By agreement the trial was had with eleven jurors, to save the issuing of a special venire with the loss of time, as well as interference with the Jones murder trial, which that process would have involved.

LONG TRIAL EXPECTED.

Before Judge Gear the American Dry Goods Association alleged, "reckless case" has taken another day, and one of the attorneys thinks it is good for another week. The trial is without a jury.

THE VOUCHERS CASES.

Judge Robinson yesterday morning overruled the pleas in abatement to the indictments against Solomon Mahalia, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumale, ordering the defendants peremptorily to plead this morning. C. W. Ashford, attorney for all of them, will interpose demurrers at that time. There is no possibility of having the cases tried this term.

CORNWELL'S ESTATE.

An inventory of the estate of W. H. Cornwell, deceased, has been filed by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., administrator, with the will annexed. The total valuation is \$109,510.12, against which there are liabilities amounting to \$59,394.22.

AN HEIR'S MAJORITY.

Wm. R. Sims has filed a master's report on the account of Jos. O. Carter, guardian of Charles Mark Hardee and Edwin J. Hardee, minors. For the past year the receipts were \$1435.08 and the payments \$749.75, leaving a balance of \$685.33 due the guardian. A supplementary report calls attention to the fact that Charles Mark Hardee attained his majority on March 10, 1904, when he became entitled to receive one-half of the estate, which consists of Waihana and O. R. A. L. Co. bonds amounting to \$5000, after deducting half the balance due the guardian on the past year's accounts and adjusting a deficiency of payments to Charles Mark Hardee of \$21.05, as compared with those to his brother, since the beginning of the trust.

PROBATE ITEMS.

J. J. Dume, administrator of the estate of Kaiana (K), deceased, has filed his final account, showing that he received \$1510.80 and paid out \$33.50, leaving a balance of \$1477.30 for distribution among those entitled thereto.

Judge Gear appointed M. Tschudi executor of the will of James Blatchford Tschudi under \$100 bond.

THE CONTRACT INFUNCTION.

Herbert Kendall has filed a replication to the answer of Lucas Bros. to his bill for an injunction against the Superintendent of Public Works, C. E. Holloway, and themselves, saying that the answer "is untrue, untrue and insufficient, and that this replication will prove his bill to be true, certain and sufficient."

FORECLOSURE DECREE.

Judge De Bolt granted a decree of foreclosure, appointing Wm. Bialesdell commissioner of sale under bond of \$500, in the suit of Henry Smith, trustee, vs. Christopher J. Holt, et al.

Judge Gear has granted the motion to place on the calendar the cause of T. R. Walker, Tom May and J. Osborne, trustees of St. Clement's church, vs. G. F. Gouveia, an action for summary possession.

VERDICT WITH OPINION.

Defendant's bill of exceptions to the verdict and Judge De Bolt's ruling in support of the verdict, in the case of Theresa O. Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berry, has been filed. The part of the verdict excepted to is where, after finding damages of \$159.80 for the plaintiff, the jury added, "but we do not think that defendant had any malicious intent."

RESIGNS TRUST.

George A. Davis has filed to the papers in the case of a trust, and the gift of which he is trustee as trustee of the estate of J. H. Cooke,bury and asks for a decree annulling the trust. He claims a salary of \$1500 deposited in the trust.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

At the hearing of the case of Thomas Andrews, the question of citizenship was argued. His father was an American citizen and Andrews came to Hawaii at nine years of age. Twenty-one years ago he married a Pleasant

NEW ASYLUM PLANS PASS

Board of Health Ready to Go Ahead.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At 3:12 yesterday afternoon the weekly session of the Board of Health opened, with the following present: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mark P. Robinson, John C. Lane, and E. C. Winston, members; Dr. H. C. Sloggett, superintendent Insane Asylum; J. D. McVeigh, superintendent Leprosy Settlement; Registrar Lawrence, acting secretary; F. W. Beardslee, architect; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, and Miss Mae Weil, stenographer. Secretary Charleslock was attending on Deputy Auditor Meyers, who was examining the accounts of the Board.

ASYLUM PLANS APPROVED.

Mr. Beardslee submitted the plans of the new Insane Asylum, which were spread upon the table and discussed. President Cooper was shown, in reply to his questions, how accommodation could be provided for patients able to pay for better and more private quarters than the ordinary wards. Some houses now standing on the grounds will be removed in positions contiguous to the new group.

In the design regard is paid to the prevailing winds and to convenience of oversight by the superintendent and assistants, also to other considerations tending toward a commodious character for the institution, as well as sanitary and wholesome conditions. Questions and suggestions in all these respects were freely offered, notes of conclusions being made by the architect.

"We're ready for business at any time now," Dr. Sloggett remarked as he and Mr. Beardslee were leaving the room.

Mr. Robinson, after the transaction of other business, suggested that a resolution on the subject should be recorded. Accordingly he moved one, which was seconded and unanimously carried, to the effect that the plans be approved and that the work go ahead in accordance therewith, if the buildings can be constructed within the appropriation of \$75,000 as provided in the Loan Act.

CEMETERIES AGAIN.

President Cooper reported that he had seen the Japanese Consul, Miki Saito, and told him it was proposed to close that portion of Makiki cemetery used by his countrymen, and the Government would not sell any more land there for cemetery purposes. The Consul said he would see the committee and on Saturday let the president know the result of consultation.

The president suggested that a committee be appointed on the question of directors of cemeteries keeping records of burials and marking graves. By common consent the matter was left in his own hands.

SEWER EXTENSION.

Mr. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, notified the Board by letter that sewers were laid, and houses might now be connected with them, in the following places: Nuuanu avenue from Kukui to Vineyard street, Kukui street from Nuuanu to Fort street, Fort street from Kukui to Vineyard street, and Vineyard street from Fort street to the flush tank east.

Dr. Pratt reported a bad condition of cesspools in the vicinity of Dowsett lane, Palama, saying the garbage collectors were unable to abate the nuisance. The remedy suggested was connection with the sewers.

DUCK KEEPING.

President Cooper suggested, as means of regulation and revenue, the prescribing of a charge for permit to keep ducks, on the same lines as the pig permit rule. The idea being favorably received, the president engaged to see the Attorney General on the matter.

Mr. Lane, who has been on the jury, once more was granted further time to report on duck ranches at Kalia.

REPORTS, ETC.

L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter reported the health conditions in the Orient as follows: Hongkong two weeks to February 23—Plague cases 3, deaths 3; Shanghai two weeks to February 21—Small-pox cases 3, deaths 19; Nagasaki two weeks to February 29—Small-pox cases 1, deaths 0; Kobe two weeks to March 2—Clean; Yokohama two weeks to March 5—Clean.

The report of Sanitary Inspector Bowman of Hilo for February, showing the usual amount of work, was accepted. In compliance with a letter from Judge S. B. Dole, it was noted to grant a permit for visiting the Leprosy Settlement, to Rev. C. C. Tiffany of New York.

AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Mr. Hornum, who has a beautiful collection of Mammals, Birds, Fishes, and other natural history specimens, and who has been in the city for some time, was seen yesterday.

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STORIES IN THE SCHOOLS

How the Various Grades Are Interested.

The stories which please school children and the methods of presenting them to the pupils in the most interesting manner, formed the subject of discussion at the monthly meeting of the Honolulu Teachers' Association at the High School last evening. The stories most generally used from the lowest to the highest grades were spoken of by teachers from various schools, and the result of the discussion is that a committee will compile the stories by grades, as a useful mentor for the pedagogues.

A curious thing in connection with the stories is that each nationality in a school preferred the stories of their own nation. Teachers related instances where the Chinese pupils took more interest in Chinese stories, the Japanese were more eager to hear stories of the land of the Rising Sun, the Hawaiians liked the legends and myths of the islands and so on. This evidence of nationalism was not confined to any one grade but seemed to permeate the whole school system.

There was a consensus of opinion as to the type of stories liked best, and that was that animal stories held the greatest interest. Stories in which animals are personified attracted the pupils.

Miss Horner of the fourth grade at the Normal School gave a very interesting talk upon the stories which she has presented to the children assigned to her care. She had been asked which story the children liked best. This was hardly answerable, owing to the various nationalities in her room, each nationality preferring stories relating to its own race. She had ascertained, that the Japanese enjoyed stories of Japan, the Chinese of the Flower Kingdom and so on, with animal life attracting all regardless of the nationality of the listeners. These stories were best understood when illustrated. This was especially so in the case of Hawaiians as there was so little animal life in these islands. The animals in a Chinese story were illustrated by her in a novel manner. She conducted her class to a Chinese store, where animals, mostly dragons, were found depicted on vases, screens and carved boxes.

Mrs. Frasier, of the Kailua School, spoke of story-telling in the third grade. She had found that animal stories were greatly preferred, especially where the animals are personified. Miss Lyett spoke of interesting story work in the first grade of the Royal School and Miss McKain for the third grade of the same school.

Miss Hart, of Punahou, gave an account of the advanced story work in her department. This came into the realm of literature with Shakespeare, Tennyson, Scott and other standard authors holding the interest. Dickens tells flat in her grade. She found that considerable interest was aroused by the pupils giving their ideas as to what might be the conclusion of a story partly told.

Rev. Alexander Macintosh, principal of the Royal School, suggested that after listening to the accounts of the interest manifested in stories and upon learning of a multitude of titles which were entirely new to him, that a committee should be selected to gather from the various schools, by grades, the tales that are being told to the children, that all these might be compiled for general use throughout the schools.

OLD CATTLE

STEALING CASE

The appeal of the defendants in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Jacintho A. de Nobrega, Matthias Baptista and Joao Cordeiro, who were convicted in the Fourth Circuit court on the charge of the larceny of cattle from the Parker ranch, Hawaii, will shortly come up for argument before the Supreme Court. E. A. Douthett has been employed to represent the Territory. The case is an old one. From the evidence given at the trial two of the defendants were caught by Mr. Rickard taking cattle from the ranch. One steer was taken to Nobrega's place, slaughtered and quartered.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

RUSSIA'S ARMY IN THE FAR EAST NUMBERED 150,000 MEN

Beginning of the War Found Her Unprepared. Failure to Complete Trans-Siberian Railway Around Lake Baikal Hampers Russia Now.

The reports received from several correspondents of the Times who are in a position to supply accurate information enable us to advance a step toward penetration of the customary veil of mystery which enshrouds the proceedings of Russian armies in the field.

Until evidence is given to disprove the very complete and remarkable summary of the Russian forces—east of Lake Baikal, sent by the Peking correspondent of the Times on January 21, the estimate of numbers therein given holds the field. Reckoning up the available troops of all arms, the correspondent placed the total strength on the date given at 150,000 men and 246 guns. His telegram must be regarded as a tour de force in the art of military intelligence, and as a model of accurate and concise reporting. A critical examination of the very complete details sent in this remarkable telegram only serves to confirm its accuracy at almost every point.

It includes the whole of the troops of the First and Second Siberian army corps and of the Kwantung military district, besides fortress troops, frontier guards and other forces not included in the larger units now present in East Asia.

The names of numbers and the normal garrisons of all these troops are known in England, and all information concerning them can therefore be rigorously checked. The telegram in question contains proof that account has been taken of the latest changes in Russian military organization in the Far East since it enumerates regiments which have only been formed during the last few weeks on the strength of advices of quite recent date.

We are also enabled for the first time to ascertain which army corps in the West is being drawn upon for reinforcements. Of four regiments named, Nos. 123, 124, 130 and 140, the first two belong to the Tenth Russian army corps of the Kharkoff district, and the remainder to the Seventeenth or Moscow army corps. Whether the remaining units of these corps are under orders to move eastward there is at present nothing to show.

Besides these fragments of the active army, there are, it would appear, sixteen battalions of reserve infantry in Manchuria. It is probable, but it is not quite certain, that these belong to the First Siberian reserve brigade, whose headquarters are at Chita. The Times correspondent very properly remarks that the numbers he gives "represents the full war strength" and takes no account of waste. The numbers, in point of fact, accurately represent the war strength which are credited to Russian units by the best and latest information at disposal. The Russian troops in East Asia are always nominally on a war footing, and it may be added that for some time past companies of infantry have been drawn from European garrisons and sent East to complete effectives.

Many considerations arise from a close study of this information. It would appear that out of 246 field guns only thirty-six are of the new quick-firing pattern. This statement may be compared with the announcement that has been made, on the faith of German reports of Russian origin, that the whole of the artillery to be employed against Japan "is now armed with quick-firing guns." Both the Russians and the Japanese artillery are at present in the stage of transition, and nothing is more difficult than to secure accurate details of the progress of the rearmament of a foreign artillery. The new pattern 2-inch quick-firing Russian field gun is in process of manufacture, and the exact number of batteries issued to the troops is not known. The same remark applies to the new Arisaka quick-firing field gun of Japan, at present under construction at the Osaka arsenal. It is, however, probable that each side will make superhuman efforts to bring the largest number of these new guns into the field, and this fact may account for the rumors of the movement of Russian batteries from garrisons like Lodz, on the German frontier, which would naturally have been the first to receive the new material so long as there was no danger of war in the East. We must remember, however, that a wholesale change in the artillery armament entails the transport of not only the new guns, but of the ammunition and all the vast impediments of ammunition columns and parks. Even when such change is effected, the old personnel must either be replaced or trained in the efficient use of the new material, and whether one solution or the other is preferred, it is a work requiring time.

The technical details made public respecting these two models are at present insufficient to enable us to institute a close comparison or to draw any final conclusion, but it would seem that the new Russian gun has a greater initial velocity and a longer range, and can fire with more rapidity. In the older classes of field guns the Russians also seem to have the advantage, and in case of war the first duel of the rival gunners will be watched with an interest not untinged with anxiety by the friends of Japan.

The information of the Peking correspondent of the Times differs somewhat from that given by other authorities in relation to frontier troops, or to give them the more correct Russian title, "defence guards." The Peking correspondent of the Times places the frontier guard battalions at 12,000 and the cavalry at 10,000. The numbers, presumably correct, are not very far from the strength of the Russian frontier guard artillery, which is a total of between 24,000 and 25,000 men held off for the guard of the line of communication along the railway.

On the occasion when an accurate estimate was made by a competent observer the figures were 24,000, but it was believed that a steady increase of these numbers was taking place and that it was intended to raise them to 30,000.

It may be noticed that the five Cossack volosts in East Asia, presuming all classes liable to serve are called out, can supply 30,000 men and nearly 50,000 troop horses; certain categories of the reserve and of the opolchenie, or landstorm, in non-Cossack territories would also give an additional number to be drawn upon in case of emergency, without calling up fresh troops from the West.

One of the points of greatest interest in the Peking telegram is the proof it appears to afford that a smaller number of Russian troops has been dispatched from the West than was believed. Confirmation of this is given by the Times correspondent on the Russian side, whose letter of January 12, from Khabarovsk, an important station on the Manchurian railway, makes it clear that he has so far found little evidence of special preparation for war; and he states that he learns of excellent authority that only 150,000 men have passed eastward since June last, and that several thousand time expired men have been sent home. All this gives the measure of the amount of reliance we can place on statements which have been made in the Continental press respecting the flow of Russian troops eastward and serve to confirm the impression that Russia has neither desired nor intended to make war. It is clearly her interest to avoid war at almost any cost until the railway round Lake Baikal is completed, the Port Arthur docks built and the battleships now on the stocks in the Baltic made ready for sea. When these things are done, the whole conditions of a struggle with Japan for supremacy in the East will become radically altered.

So far as concerns communication by land, the strangulation of Lake Baikal is a serious disadvantage for Russia. The Times correspondent in Manchuria states that two steamers are now running across the lake, the largest making seven voyages, or fourteen crossings in two days. He tells us that the railway around the lake will not be completed until 1905, or a year later than Russian calculations had anticipated, and he adds that by the combined means of sledges and steamers some 700 tons of stores can be conveyed across the lake in twenty-four hours. From this he concludes that eight trainloads can be taken across the lake every day, and that this figure represents the maximum capacity of the traffic on the line of communication of this important point. It is a liberal estimate, and it may be observed that it only applies of the next three months and is conditional upon the unlikely event of both sleigh and steam traffic continuing without interruption.—London Times.

GERMAN PAPERS ARE SILENT.

Refusing from Any Comment Concerning the War.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The silence of the German press toward the war projects itself upon the attention of anyone searching the newspapers here for an opinion about it. The news agency dispatches from abroad are printed with occasional explanations of their meaning to military and naval students, but that is all. The usually opinionated editor has nothing to say on the Japanese-Korean treaty, concerning Russia's protest against this alleged infringement of Korea's neutrality, whether the Kiel canal may be used by belligerents, or on Foreign Secretary Von Richthofen's statement to the budget commission respecting the continued occupation of Chihli province by the troops of the powers. The German newspapers on all subsidiary questions growing out of the war, are, with the exception of the free lance and socialist papers, as mute as they are upon the larger rights or wrongs of the combatants. This silence places in high relief the relation of the press to the government—a relation quite different from that of the newspapers in any other country—on subjects of foreign policy.

The government has given the press to understand that neutrality in utterance and reserve as complete as the government's own is a patriotic duty at this time. The foreign office has the conviction that the German press has large powers of going mischief in supplying material for ill-natured commentators, and the government desires to be perfectly free to act should action be desirable at a later period in the developments of events without foreign feeling or that of either of the belligerents having been excited against Germany by injudicious comment. The press is thus held in restraint by no illegitimate influence as in the "republican days" of the late Prince Bismarck, but by impressing to the fullest extent that the government's foreign policy must not be embarrassed by editorial discussion of events. The editors are not restless, seemingly, in accepting this role, because they believe that they are acting patriotically.

NO BETTER THAN FATHER USED TO MAKE.

Young husband—Still sitting up, dear? You shouldn't have waited for me. I was detained down town by important business, and—
Young wife—Try some other excuse, George. That's the kind father used to make.—Chicago Tribune.

GEO. DAVIS SUSPENDED

Judge Dole Finds Him Guilty of Improper Conduct.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

George A. Davis was yesterday, by decision of Judge Sanford B. Dole, suspended from practice in the Federal Court for three months.

While the decision was being read by His Honor the respondent sat in front of the bench, his knees braced against the table used by attorneys engaged in court. District Attorney Breckons, who prepared and prosecuted the information against Davis, occupied his usual place at the right of the table. About a dozen other lawyers were present, but few lay spectators.

An air of grim determination to fight any fate made rigid the respondent's features. His brow clouded somewhat at the point where Chief Justice Frear was held to have not been disqualified to sit on the disbarment cases in the Territorial Supreme Court. There was clearing weather at the entertaining to some extent of Davis's charge that Justice Frear's attitude toward him was one of hostility and bias.

It was when Judge Dole read his finding that the respondent had not "procured himself to be retained by Maria S. Davis," that Mr. Davis almost produced comedy by a spasmodic readjustment of pose. Wheeling half about in his chair he winked knowingly at the members of the bar ranged upon a row of chairs behind, while his face took on a pleased expression that lasted only until the decision revealed passages of doubtful compliment and darkening promise for him. Thenceforward he held his profile toward the court training one ear intently as if to catch every word until the end.

LENIENCE AND VENGEANCE.

Immediately after Judge Dole concluded the reading, Mr. Davis was on his feet. He asked that Magoon and Peters be forthwith cited to appear and receive judgment of the court for having prepared and signed the agreement on which, in large part, his own sentence rested.

Almost in the same breath he implored the judge, before the judgment should be entered up, to reduce the sentence of suspension to one month.

"There is no use for me to appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals," he explained, "because before my appeal could be heard the term of suspension would have expired."

"Your Honor should take into consideration that I have been deprived of practice in the Territorial courts since August, which ought to be punishment enough."

He spoke also of having been deprived of his office of District Magistrate on account of his Territorial disbarment. When Judge Dole reminded him that he had in the meantime been a practitioner of the Federal Court, Davis plaintively said he had done but little there—"only one case," he thought.

Judge Dole stated that he had considered all the circumstances and his conclusion was that given in the decision of the court. Then, after Davis had come again and again to the plea for leniency, the judge repeated his assertion, adding, "A suspension for one month would make the proceedings appear trivial."

Between the prayers for reduction of sentence, the respondent clamored for the citation of J. Alfred Magoon and his former partner, E. C. Peters, the present Deputy Attorney General. He said a great deal in a little time about the "agreement," arguing his alleged objections to it when it was drawn and Magoon's chief accountability for it.

"And he is up there conducting government cases, while I am disbarred for what was done by Magoon & Peters." This was in reference to the Deputy Attorney General.

Judge Dole offered to speak once or twice but could not break into the flow of eloquence at the bar.

Mr. Davis, getting no response to his motion for the citation of Magoon and Peters, turned fiercely toward Mr. Breckons with the exclamation:

"I demand that the District Attorney of the United States prefer charges to this Honorable Court against J. Alfred Magoon and E. C. Peters. It is his bounden duty under the statutes."

Mr. Breckons, pacing to and fro across the courtroom, replied with the remarks:

"I am not going to bring disbarment charges against any attorney of this court excepting under orders from my superior in Washington. I have had enough of it."

Mr. Davis, finally on this subject, complained bitterly in effect that the court ignored its own findings relative to the wrongdoing of Magoon and Peters.

Judge Dole told him shortly that he was speaking without authority.

At length the respondent went back to the row of chairs and sat down, murmuring as he turned away from the bar that he must bow to the decision of the court.

VANISHING JURY LIST

Four Men Besides Grand Jurors Left.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

But one juror passed for cause yesterday in the empanelling of a jury for the Jones murder trial, filling the vacant place existing when the court opened at 10 a. m. Then came another peremptory challenge, it being the turn of the defense, which caused an exhaustion of the second special venire returned the same day.

Barring the grand jurors not yet released, there were but four more names of the year's list of 250 remaining. These were men not yet called in the Jones case and Judge Robinson ordered a special venire to issue for their appearance at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to which hour the trial was forthwith continued. The expectation of having a report from the grand jury yesterday afternoon, when its members were to be summoned for trial jury duty, was not realized and Judge Robinson intimated a probability that these scores or so of jurors would not be available before tomorrow morning.

At the morning session there was remarkable agreement of sides in excusing jurors for cause. Those let out on examination were Henry Publ, G. D. Mahone, Patrick Ryan, J. O. Carter, Jr., E. O. K. East, J. D. Tucker, W. Matlock Campbell, Jos. J. Diaz, George Kalanhi, Charles Kapule, John Andrews, Starr Kapu, Jessin Andrade and R. W. Davis.

Alex. Lyle passed for cause by consent of both sides after Andrade had been excused.

J. M. Webb was peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Edmund Norrie was called but excused because he sat on the trial of Jones last term for the murder of Mrs. Parmenter. The calling of Davis emptied the trial jury box, when there remained three challenges without cause to the prosecution and seven to the defense.

A special venire was then ordered, containing the names of fifteen jurors released from Judge De Bolt's panel, which was made returnable at 2 p. m.

The new venire was returned at 3 p. m. but its material vanished like a neglected block of ice at the kitchen door. George Dillingham was excused for good reason given without examination.

On challenges for cause by the prosecution Jos. Andrade, C. H. Clapp, Thos. R. Collins, Wm. H. McInerney and D. J. Styne retired. Clapp, McInerney and Styne were opposed to capital punishment.

J. C. Aitken and C. J. Ludwig were excused on motion of the defense for cause. Both sides agreed on excusing John Kidwell, who had been excused on the former Jones murder trial.

Sam K. Aki, who had served on many civil jury trials this term, was now excused for want of sufficient familiarity with the English language.

TRIAL OF INJUNCTION.

Herbert Kendall's injunction suit against C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and Lucas Bros., to prevent the signing of a contract between the respondents for the erection of the Lahainauna Seminary buildings, came on for hearing before Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon. S. M. Ballou appeared for plaintiff; W. A. Kinney for Lucas Bros. and W. F. Prosser for the Superintendent of Public Works.

After considerable evidence had been taken, Mr. Kinney moved to dismiss the bill, because equity had not been shown. The court denied the motion and the hearing proceeded until four o'clock, when it was continued until Friday at 9 a. m.

DAMAGES FOR KILLING.

C. K. Ai petitions for letters of administration on the estate of Chang Yee Tong, deceased, as the nominee of the widow. The estate consists of personal property valued at \$200 and cause of action for damages for death of deceased by wrongful act of the Mutual Telephone Co. and of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co., value unknown. R. W. Breckons and J. J. Dunne are attorneys for petitioner. Goo Shue, widow of deceased, is living in China.

TELEPHONE COMPANY PURGED.

Judge Gear yesterday signed an order declaring the Mutual Telephone Co. and its superintendent, W. F. Lehigh, purged of contempt of court upon satisfactory evidence that they "have obeyed and carried into effect the order of this Honorable Court heretofore made, to wit, on the 1st day of March, 1904, relative to inserting the name of Sidney M. Ballou in the March, 1904, Directory."

ST. CLEMENT'S LAWSUIT.

T. R. Walker et al., trustees of St. Clement's church, in their suit for summary possession against Gouveia, have given notice of motion to be made before Judge Gear on Monday next that the appeal of defendant be dismissed for laches and want of prosecution, because plaintiffs and their successors have been in possession since November, 1899, and no rights of the parties remain to be adjudicated, and because it does not appear that the appeal was duly perfected.

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE WAR ON PESTS

Perkins Explains Work Of Entomology Division.

In a report submitted to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry Wednesday afternoon Professor R. L. C. Perkins, the Territorial entomologist, outlines the work already accomplished by his department and also what it hopes to do.

Prof. Perkins says the chief work of the economic entomologists of these islands may be divided into two parts. (1) The prevention of the importation of injurious insects or plant diseases from other countries. (2) The destruction of injurious insects already present in the islands.

Mr. Perkins says that he has often wondered that while means were constantly employed to reduce the injurious insects already here, yet nothing was done to keep out harmful pests. "The injurious insects of today," he says, "are not those of twelve years ago, but more recent importations."

It is also equally certain that of these more recent importations, a very large proportion, at any rate, might have been kept out of the country, had there been constantly an efficient inspecting entomologist. It is not that inspection has not been made in the past, but that it has not been necessary to perform by those who have been without the entomological knowledge necessary to make it efficient. Even with the most rigid inspection some new injurious species, sooner or later, cannot be kept out.

In the last eighteen months of four or five consignments of plants, sent with a certificate, declaring them to be free from injurious insects, four were found to be infested with very injurious species. Two of these consignments, indeed, brought insects which had they been specially imported to damage this country, could hardly have been better chosen.

"It may be thought that the introduction of injurious insects into this country might be prevented by indiscriminate treatment of all plants introduced. This, however, is impossible or inadvisable for two reasons. (a) A number of injurious insects cannot be certainly killed by any method of treatment without destroying the plant. (b) Some valuable plants in their natural condition, and many, when weakened by a long journey, will not stand the treatment necessary to kill insects, present or suspected. Therefore critical examination is necessary, and if insects which cannot certainly be destroyed by treatment of the plants are present, the plants must be destroyed by fire or otherwise."

"At the present time I am personally examining all large consignments of plants (at least those from more dangerous localities whenever possible), leaving inspections of minor importance to one of my assistants. This plan is adopted because from long residence I am naturally familiar with practically all the species of insects of economic importance in these islands, and generally with their distribution over the several islands. For this reason I am able to judge whether treatment is necessary or whether a plant can safely be admitted without treatment, while it would be impossible for a comparative stranger to decide such a point in the majority of cases. Unnecessary treatment, which when a plant is already infested after a voyage, may easily prove fatal, is to be avoided, and it is possible that the public who import valuable plants, often at great expense, should feel assured that their importations are not subjected to treatment without due cause."

"As I propose shortly to prepare a bulletin on the subject of insects imported into these islands, during the last eighteen months, it is unnecessary, at present, to refer further to this subject."

(2) The destruction of injurious insects already present.

"There are two methods by which this may be attained. (a) By artificial means, or (b) By the aid of natural enemies of the injurious species. Whenever possible the latter method is far preferable. The use of the former, though in some cases necessary, is equivalent to a confession of ignorance on the part of the entomologist, or at least of inability to apply his knowledge."

"Still to some extent it is necessary to use various kinds of liquids, in the form of sprays, and we advise the use of such in special cases, and at cost properly made standard remedies have been furnished to those asking for them. Most of the injurious insects for which such treatment is necessary are ones of minor economic importance, and which do not cause sufficient loss to make it worth while sending to other countries for natural enemies. The two obvious disadvantages of artificial remedies are that they are only a temporary relief, and they are applied at a cost which is often very high. The two obvious advantages of natural enemies are that they are applied at a cost which is often very low, and they are applied at a time when the insects are most numerous and most injurious."

"The Division of Entomology, under the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, is organized into two parts. The first part is the division of entomology, which is concerned with the study of insects and their habits. The second part is the division of entomology, which is concerned with the study of insects and their habits."

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS WILL DECIDE ISSUES

Governor Carter Is Not Disposed To Submit His Policy To the Expiring Legislature.

Governor Carter, in an interview for the Advertiser yesterday evening, made it clear that he has about concluded not to place the remedying of Territorial finances in the hands of the existing Legislature. He holds that it would be an unfair test of the body's ability to have its capability for meeting an emergency in self-government judged by the conduct and actions of a Legislature elected, in large measure, upon a basis of hostility to a former administration. The work that the Governor, with the assistance of Secretary Atkinson, has done by day and night for the past few weeks in gathering estimates of possible reductions of expenditures from the various departments places the administration in a position for seeing a way out of the woods into open ground, where the executive may act for the best good of the Territory until a new Legislature is elected upon the issue of a settled policy of governing the Territory at a cost within its income.

Yesterday afternoon the Governor called into conference with him E. D. Tenney, Fred W. Macfarlane and Sidney M. Ballou, for the purpose of obtaining the views of these gentlemen upon the present state of affairs. The personnel of these unofficial counselors was selected out of Governor Carter's desire to listen to business men of whose opinions he had not previously been aware.

This morning he will successively confer with Republican party leaders upon the prevailing issues.

It was after his taking counsel with Messrs. Tenney, Macfarlane and Ballou that Governor Carter made the following statement to an Advertiser reporter:

"The great question is what policy to adopt. What is the best course to pursue in the present situation of depression and financial difficulty?"

"It has seemed to me that the difficulty is not so much that we are paying either too great salaries or too many salaries, for in some cases no doubt the men are working very hard for their salaries, while in other cases the same work can be done in a bureau or department with less men. But the real crux of the situation is that we, as a Territory, are trying to carry on too many functions of government."

"I do not believe there are many communities of 125,000 people that would attempt so much and the aim of the administration, which I think the people will support, is to cut our expenditures down to a lower plane. To do this it is necessary to strike out certain

MAY SPLIT THE PARTY

Laukea Doesn't Want a Home Rule Delegate.

As a result of the confirmation of the previous action of the Home Rule committee in expelling Laukea from the chairmanship, it is probable that two native parties will be organized in Hawaii, a portion remaining with Kalaaukalan and Noley in the Home Rule party, and the remainder following Laukea, probably into the Democratic ranks.

The reason that Laukea was thrown out of the Home Rule party was not so much that he advocated fusion with the Democrats but rather that he was opposed to the Home Rulers making a nomination for Congress this year. Laukea is of the opinion that it would be harmful to send a Home Rule delegate to Congress, representing neither of the great national parties, and if the Home Rulers do not wish to join in a Democratic nomination, Chairman Laukea believes that it is best not to make a nomination at all.

A meeting of the Home Rule committee was held yesterday morning in headquarters, at which Laukea presided as chairman, although he left before the meeting had been concluded. He intends, however, to protest to the full committee against the action taken by a small minority in removing him. Kalaaukalan, the vice-chairman, and Noley, who was most active against Laukea and fusion, said after the meeting yesterday that nothing had been done, but Laukea has heard that the committee confirmed the action previously taken in his case.

"The whole trouble is this," said Laukea yesterday, "that some of the old leaders object to the stand I have taken in political matters."

"I advocated fusion or coalition with the Democratic party, and some of these men see their leadership slipping away if that is done. And what makes my attitude worse in their eyes, is that I have opposed a Home Rule nomination for delegate this year. I believe the time has come when the natives should cease to array themselves against both great parties, in their Home Rule party. I don't believe that a Home Ruler should be sent to Congress, as the representative of the Hawaiian or any other people here. It was all right to send a Home Ruler the first two elections when the natives were still in a class by themselves against the white men. But now a native party, affiliated with neither the Democratic nor Republican party, can be of so much benefit to the Hawaiian people or to the Territory. If the natives wish to form one party on clearly local issues, all well and good, but when it comes to sending a delegate to Congress, he should be either a Democrat or a Republican. Flocking by himself a Home Ruler can do nothing, he must belong to one of the national parties to accomplish any good for the islands in Congress. I know some of the natives don't like my ideas, but it is something which must come sooner or later, and the earlier affiliation takes place with the Democrats or with the Republican party the better it will be for the people of this Territory."

"I believe that the Hawaiians are beginning to see that they cannot hope to win in a party by themselves. They have been disappointed by the last two elections in seeing their party defeated, and disappointment is growing on them. It is only another step to affiliation with one of the other party, and many of the natives are already leaving the Home Rule party. Properly, the overtures cannot come from the Democratic party, and the Home Ruler must ask to be taken in. It is probable that many of them will join the Democrats, for naturally their sympathies are with that party."

"As to the action of the committee in ousting me from the chairmanship I shall appeal to the whole committee. Only sixteen or seventeen acted on the matter, and proper notice was not served. There are sixty-five members of the committee on Oahu, and it requires a vote of two-thirds of that number to act on the question of declaring an office vacant. When the whole committee meets I expect to be given a hearing and to be reinstated. The Home Rulers are getting a little dissatisfied with their present leaders and want a change. They see that they have not been so successful as formerly and hold their old leaders responsible for the failure. I don't think that Kalaaukalan and Noley have nearly as much influence as they are popularly credited with having, and I doubt if either of them could be elected to office on this island."

THE HAWAIIAN BOARD SEEKS MAINLAND HELP

The Friend says: After many months devoted to a most careful consideration of all features of its work, the Hawaiian Board has entered upon a twofold policy of coordination and affiliation, the one Territorial in its scope, the other national.

The original work of the American Board in these islands regarded the Hawaiians alone. Its missionaries founded churches and consolidated them into four island associations, (1) Hawaii, (2) Maui comprising also Molokai and Lanai, (3) Oahu, and (4) Kauai including Niihau. These four combined in the Evangelical Association. The system was complete and has worked admirably.

As the white population grew, it became necessary to provide means of worship for those unacquainted with the native tongue, and thus there slowly came into being the so-called Foreign churches. Composed of English-speaking people in sympathy with the Christian work carried on by the American Mission, the members of these churches were zealous supporters of every effort made to Christianize the native inhabitants. But owing to the barrier of language on the one hand and to their location at points widely separated on the other, these churches of English-speaking people connected themselves organically neither with the native associations nor with one another. Drawing their membership from all denominations, naturally they organized on the union or congregational plan, but ecclesiastically each was absolutely independent, and almost entirely without any denomination of churches. Churches of this character grew at Hawaii at Hilo, Kohala, and Kilauea, and temporarily gathered at Maui at Paia, and Waialeale, and at other points on Kauai, Oahu and Niihau, and at other points on the main islands.

Meanwhile, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese began to immigrate, and Christian work was properly pushed among the newcomers. Much of it was conducted through the Hawaiian Board, with the generous cooperation of the American Board. The

EDMUNDS HAD RIGHTS

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, was asked yesterday whether Mr. Edmunds obtained an exclusive right of mooring boats an expense for which he charged fees to the Japanese fishermen.

The answer was that Mr. Edmunds had only paid rent for the Rotten Row mooring ground, with respect to which the payment was supposed to entitle him to control of the place, as a tenant at will, until the Government might need to occupy the premises.

With regard to the Nuanu creek locality Mr. Holloway stated that, rent not having been paid for it in advance as required, Mr. Edmunds held no rights whatever there over anybody else.

Mr. Holloway explained that the reason for conveying the rights of a tenant in the premises to Mr. Edmunds was that the Japanese with their fishing sampans gave a good deal of annoyance to the department. They were guilty of taking water without leave from the taps on the water front, a quantity taken to sea every night by each sampan aggregating more water than ought to be taken without compensation. To stop this larceny of water and tampering with the supply pipes, recourse had been found only in hiding the tap handles or wrenches over night.

Under these circumstances, the Superintendent of Public Works thought it a good thing to have a fishing association, presumably respectable and responsible, take over the control of the fishing boat moorings in return for a fair rental paid the Government.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Beem, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

(Continued on Page 1)

SCOTIA MAY BE GONE FOR GOOD

Nothing further has been heard from the cable ship Scotia which was reported ashore at Spanish Rocks a week ago. It is not even known whether the Pacific Commercial Cable Co. will send a wrecking ship to get her off the rocks, but this will probably be done if there is any chance of floating her. In that case the rescue ship would probably go from Singapore.

Although the Scotia has supplies aboard for the Midway station, the cable colony there will suffer no hardship because of her non-arrival. The chances are that the wrecking of the Scotia, with a likelihood of her not being floated again, may delay for a considerable period the sending of a station ship to Honolulu.

Excuse Us, Please, We Can't Help It!

2848

SUNDAY ADVERTISERS

Sold on the Streets of Honolulu in ONE DAY, EXCLUSIVE of those delivered to Regular Subscribers.

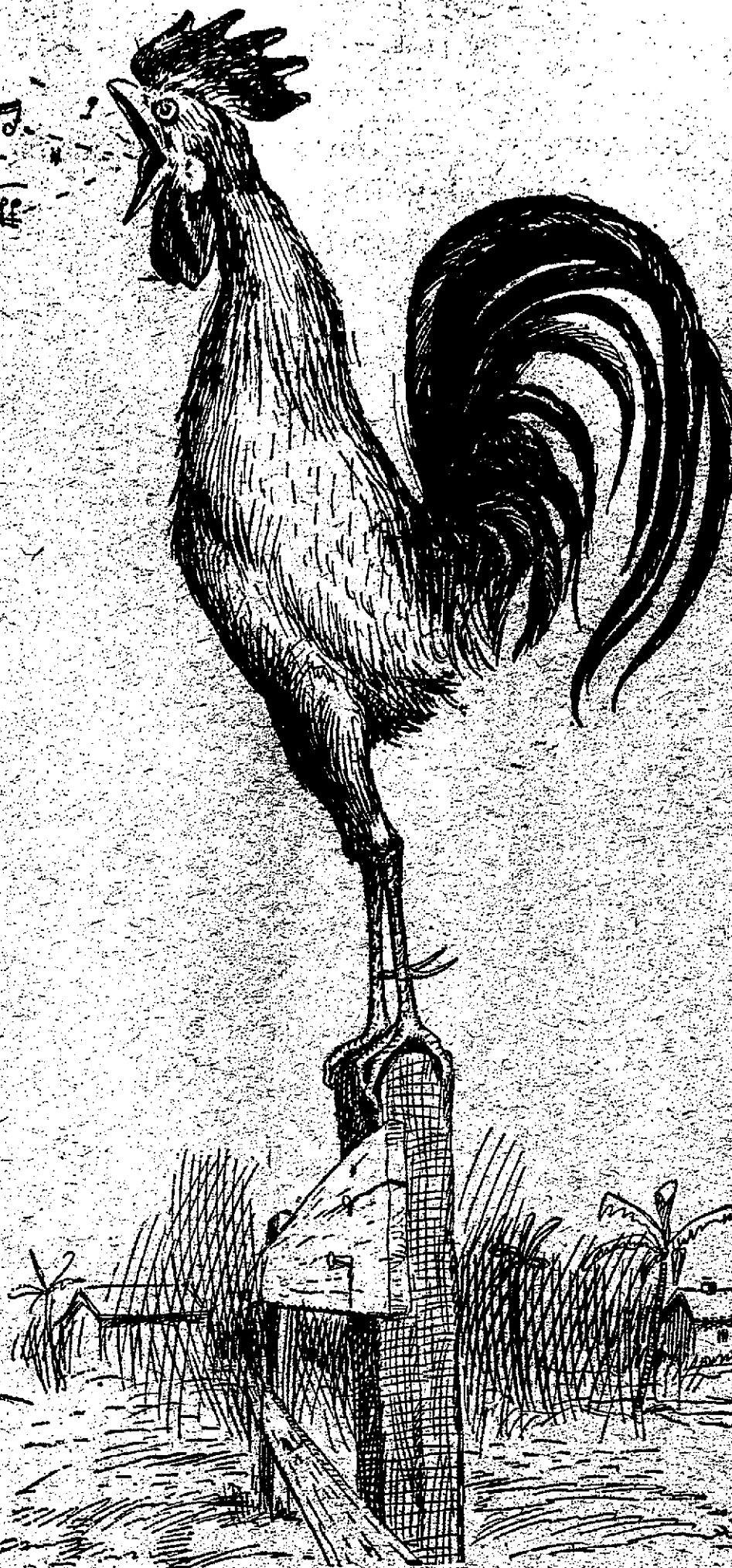
SWORN STATEMENT OF A. W. PEARSON,
Treasurer and Manager.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have examined the cash receipts and records of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., and have found the sales of the SUNDAY ADVERTISER to be 2848 for a single day's sales.

L. C. ABLES,
Expert Accountant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, A. D. 1904.

L. C. ABLES,
Notary Public.



WHILE OTHERS have been using their space to tell of their wonderful circulation, we have been filling our columns with the latest news and the most interesting reading matter obtainable, and an appreciative public has been buying the paper in increasing numbers. We in turn show our appreciation of the patronage by sparing no effort or expense in securing the newest and most interesting features, and in making each number of the paper a little better than its predecessor.



The Sunday Advertiser

Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.,

PUBLISHERS,

65 S. KING STREET, HONOLULU

PHONE MAIN 68

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Orrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Potatoes are scarce in town, but a supply is coming in the steamer Texan now due from Puget Sound.

CONTRACT FOR CANE

Justice Perry is author of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court which overrules exceptions from Judge Little's court, Hilo, taken by plaintiffs in the suit of F. L. Mini and A. Verzasconi vs. Hilo Sugar Co., Ltd. Wise & Ross for plaintiffs; Smith & Parsons for defendant.

It was an action of assumpsit for \$1632 for cane alleged to have been sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant. The defendant concedes that it received the cane referred to in the plaintiff's declaration and that the reasonable value of such cane was \$1468.10; but it denies that it purchased or received the cane from the plaintiffs and that the cane was the property of the plaintiffs at the time when it was cut and received, and contends that at that time it was the property of one H. Kishi or of his trustee in bankruptcy, Kishi having been declared a bankrupt on February 2, 1903, and was taken under a certain mortgage and contract with Kishi and his predecessors in interest.

Jury was waived and on hearing the case the Circuit Court ordered judgment for the defendant. The Supreme Court reviews the evidence and considers the ground of exceptions, deciding that neither the rulings were correct or the errors, if any, were not prejudicial.

Besides findings decided as being supported by the evidence, the syllabus contains principles of law as follows: Where under a lease the lessor is authorized, upon failure of the lessee to pay the rent or any portion thereof, to declare a forfeiture of the lease and to re-enter after "demand made therefor," the making of a demand for a sum substantially larger than the amount of rent due is not a compliance with the prerequisite named and will not support an attempted forfeiture based thereon.

Where the provision of the lease is that such forfeiture may be declared and re-entry made upon failure to pay the rent after ten days demand therefor, an attempted forfeiture and a re-entry nine days after demand are unauthorized by the contract and ineffectual to terminate the lease.

NERVY GAME PLAYED ON MANY JAPANESE FISHERMEN

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

H. W. S. Edmunds, manager of the Live & Refrigerated Fish Company, was arrested about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretences. The charge comprises the allegations of a number of Japanese fishermen that Mr. Edmunds has been charging each of them a fee for tying up their sampans at different points about the harbor, more particularly in the Ewa end near the Hackfeld, Railway and Inter-Island wharves.

About a dozen of the sturdy little fishermen appeared at the police station yesterday forenoon and had an audience with the High Sheriff. To him they related their grievance, and the result was that the warrant was issued for Edmunds's arrest.

About sixty fishermen claim to have been duped by the defendant for the past three months. They have been charged for mooring space, makal of the Channel wharf near Young's boat house, from which Edmunds is said to have collected about \$250 per month. In the Ewa end of the harbor the complainants allege that they have been compelled to pay Edmunds at the rate of \$3 each per month just for the privilege of tying up their boats on the mud flats. The warrant issued against Edmunds involves only the last named rentals.

Edmunds is said to have no title to any ground or space within the harbor limits, this being entirely under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works. The Superintendent is said not to have issued any instructions to Edmunds for the purpose of collecting rents from fishermen.

A short time since Edmunds obtained the privilege of using the portion of sea-front below the Channel wharf for tying up the boats of a company to be managed by him known as the Live & Refrigerated Fish Company. It is alleged that Edmunds, after putting in railings at this place began charging all Japanese fishermen a stipulated monthly rental, which is not in consonance with the privilege. This matter may be taken up with Edmunds shortly.

Edmunds is alleged by the fishermen to have endeavored to coerce them into selling their catches of fish to his company, otherwise they would be charged \$10 to \$12 rental per month for

the privilege of mooring their boats. This is said to have been compromised to a payment of rentals ranging from \$3 to \$3 per month. The Japanese allege that all manner of threats have been used against them to compel payment.

The matter came to a focus on Monday night when a delegation of fishermen visited Edmunds and presented a proposition that they be allowed to divide their catches between Edmunds company and the Chinese dealers. Edmunds is said to have refused to consider such a proposition on the ground that they should turn over the whole catch to him at his own prices. If the Japanese would not accede to this way of thinking he is said to have threatened to charge from \$10 to \$30 per month rental for moorings.

Instead of returning yesterday to Edmunds with an answer they went to the High Sheriff and related the whole story.

High Sheriff Brown stated yesterday: "This seems to be one of the nerviest games I have come across."

Edmunds' case will come up in police court this morning.

HAWAIIAN LAUHALA MATS

MADE TO ORDER

Any size mesh from one-eighth inch up to an inch and a quarter.

For further information and prices, write to the undersigned.

G. W. McDougall,

POST OFFICE,
HOOKENA, SOUTH KONA,
HAWAII

VANISHING JURY LIST

(Continued from page 3.)

THE DREDGING CONTRACT. In the suit for compensation under agreement relative to Pearl Harbor dredging of Clark & Henry vs. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Judge De Bolt yesterday overruled the demurrer of the Hackfeld company, giving it five days in which to answer. A. B. Hartwell for plaintiff; H. E. Cooper for defendant. The grounds of demurrer, briefly, were that there was no cause of action "against this defendant," that if \$28,000 was guaranteed at all, it was by the Oahu Sugar Co. and the Ewa Plantation Co. and not by this defendant; that it did not appear that this defendant was ever satisfied that the opening of the channel of Pearl Harbor would open the same to commerce; that it did not appear that plaintiffs did the necessary work to be performed to make the channel of Pearl Harbor 200 feet wide at the bottom and thirty feet deep, or that said channel was made of those dimensions, and, lastly, that the complaint is ambiguous as to the agreement.

The argument in support of the demurrer was mainly that there was no liability of the guarantors because the plantation companies were not liable. Judge De Bolt overruled the demurrer, regarding the defendants' guaranty as an original agreement. All the other grounds were likewise overruled.

COURT NOTES.

Mary K. Kahalepuna, guardian of Keala and Kalu, minors, has filed an inventory of their estate. It consists of two pieces of land in Kookaupoko, Oahu, aggregating 2.05 acres and a house-lot at Pauoa Valley, together with a family residence at Waikiki. Another day passed in the trial of the American Dry Goods Association before Judge Gray.

NEW THEIR VALUE

Mrs. Knowlton—"I hear you celebrated your silver wedding last week?" Mrs. Silver—"No. To judge from the presents we received, I think it was our silver-plated wedding."—New York Mail and Express.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes, and, like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Beween, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kailua, W. A., sends this photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."

Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTE



THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

IROQUOIS MAY GO TO MIDWAY

Owing to the cable steamer Scotia having gone ashore at Guam, and the possibility of the six months' stores for the cable colony on Midway not being delivered for some time, the U. S. S. Iroquois may receive orders to go direct to Midway with supplies to relieve the situation.

The colony is not without supplies, but its luxuries have given out. The Scotia had enough supplies to last the colony until next October or November, but there is no definite time fixed for her being put into condition again to resume her voyage to Honolulu via Midway.

The transport Buford, which is on the way to Honolulu from San Francisco is scheduled to call at Midway en route to Manila, as she is loaded with a quantity of supplies of all kinds for the cable colony. The Buford may therefore relieve the Iroquois of the necessity of making the cruise.

STOPPED KNIFE WITH LASSO

A Porto Rican laborer in the employ of the Kilauea Sugar Company on Wednesday made an attack with a cane knife on the head overseer. That he did not accomplish his vicious purpose was due to the prompt use of the lasso by William Huddy, who is expert with the rope. The Porto Rican was taken to Hanalei and lodged in jail—Garden Island.

DREDGING WORK NEARLY DONE

The Hawaiian Dredging Co. has nearly completed its contract in Honolulu harbor. Only about four hundred feet of the channel, but one-fourth of the contract, remains undredged. Wednesday the wind drove the dredger into the harbor and the work was necessarily delayed, but the dredger was towed out again yesterday.

Kauai Shipping.

The report of Purser Kane of the steamer Kauai, which arrived yesterday from Kauai ports, is as follows: "The steamer Mikahala was at Waimea loading sugar. She will have about 1800 bags V. K. and 3000 bags K. S. M. sugar. The bark W. B. Flint was at Makaweli discharging freight. Experienced fine weather."

The Midway Light.

While the Iroquois was at Midway last fall Captain Rodman left a light there to be used for lighthouse purposes. This was done owing to the number of vessels which now pass close to the cable island. Should the Iroquois go to Midway in the near future the local lighthouse inspector may obtain orders from Washington to have the light incorporated in the system of lights of the United States, to be maintained as a portion of the district under his supervision.

Elizabet Is. Sold.

The gasoline schooner Elizabet, which has been owned respectively by McChesney & Sons and the von Hamm-Young Company, is now controlled by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. The vessel went out Monday night on her run to Anahola, Kauai, under the Inter-Island flag. The sale of the vessel was made through the Waterhouse Trust Company. It is understood that Captain Gahan will retain his position as master of the vessel. The vessel will probably be continued in the sugar trade.

Shipping Notes.

The Alameda is due this morning with seven days' mail.

The I. F. Chapman will sail for Philadelphia tomorrow with 2314 tons of sugar.

The Mikahala sailed yesterday afternoon for Kauai ports with a large passenger list.

The Kailani arrived yesterday afternoon from Hilo and way ports. She brought 6300 bags of sugar.

The next American-Hawaiian freighter to leave Puget Sound for Honolulu is the Alaskan which sails April 10.

Chief Steward Hannigan, for many years in the Sierra and Mariposa, is now in the Buford, which is due this week.

On the Alameda today news is expected of the leasing of new steamers by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Mr. Avery of the company is now in New York, and news may come to the agents of the leasing of the Majestic and Teutonic, a report of which has already been published.

SMALL FARMING IN THIS TERRITORY

Every legitimate effort to encourage this form of industry for these islands is worthy of commendation. On this point there can be but little difference of opinion. The advantage of having an intelligent, industrious class of people distributed throughout the group, with their interests rooted in the soil is so great from every point of view that it cannot but be desirable to every clear-minded person. About the only ground for difference of opinion would seem to be as to the source from which this part of our population should be derived. Should it be sought entirely from the mainland, or should we attempt to furnish it from the young people growing up on the ground? The true answer probably is that it should be derived from both these sources. The present tendency, however, seems to be to emphasize the importance of the former to the neglect of the latter. This is doubtless because this is the easier and apparently the more promising method, and any one who is acquainted with the difficulties that would attend the raising up of an intelligent farming class from the youth of our various races will not be too hasty in condemning it. Still, a true foresight will keep all the elements of the problem in view. We must remember that many at least of these people are here to stay, and so far as they do not learn to carry on some form of honest industry they are likely to swell the pauper and criminal classes. A man with a fixed place of abode which he can call his own, is more likely to become a useful citizen and respect the rights of others than one who has no such attachment. It is always desirable, therefore, that as many as possible of the people of a country have such places of abode. They, too, small farming in most places in these islands will never furnish more than an economical living to the farmer. Distance from markets and the nature of the soil make this a practical certainty. It is better, therefore, that those who attempt it in these places be those to whom these islands are home, and who would prefer to be here with small means rather than try life elsewhere. A discontented class, without means to get away, would be an element of weakness rather than strength to the community.

Some products of the soil, such as sugar and pineapples, seem destined to be successfully grown here. To those who have capital to make a beginning with such crops there seems good prospect of success, provided the work is carried on with diligence and intelligence. Such farming will, however, be for the few and not for the many. The majority must be content with other and less profitable crops, which can be raised more quickly and with less outlay of money. For this class of farming we believe it would be a mistake for the American farmer to come. He can do better at home. He has there broader opportunities and if he fails in the place it is not so difficult to get away to another as it would be here. Let educators and government officials study the question more deeply of raising up small farmers from our own people.—Rev. J. Leidingham, in The Friend.

KILAUEA SUGAR PLANTATION CO.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this company, the following officers and directors were re-elected: John D. Spreckels, president; A. H. Spreckels, vice-president and treasurer; W. D. K. Gibson, W. G. Irwin and Henry St. Goar. W. H. Thomas was re-elected secretary. The financial statement for the year shows that on December 31, 1903, the overdraft amounted to \$297,235.35, an increase since the last report of \$77,575.84, the net loss on the 1903 crop having been \$81,097.89. The report of manager Andrew Moore says "that the conditions at this plantation are satisfactory, and while the future may now appear gloomy, another six months or a year at most will insure the future prosperity of this company. Sugar produced in 1903 from 644 acres of plant (cane), 8012 tons. Estimate for crop of 1904—493 acres ratoons, at 2 tons, 986 tons; 490 acres plant, at 4.5 tons, 2205 tons; 751 tons. Acreage for crop of 1905—895 acres of ratoons, 346 acres of plant, 1741 acres. The returns from the harvesting of the crop of 644 acres of plant for the year 1903 were about as estimated. The total receipts for 1903 were \$119,577.63; total disbursements \$297,453.47. Amount expended for permanent improvements and equipments was \$33,919.20."—Finance and Trade.

THE WAR ON PESTS.

(Continued from page 5.)

though it will be necessary to prepare material for illustrating months before it is intended to publish a Bulletin on any particular subject, and send it to a first-class artist to be drawn, or painted, and plates executed, or the Bulletin will have to be published and the plate or plates that illustrate it will be issued with a later Bulletin. Both technical and general Bulletins equally require illustrations, but in many cases the same figures might serve for one of either kind.

"Such in brief sketch is the work that the Division of entomology proposes to undertake, and indeed at the present time it is regularly performing, the chief obstacle being the lack of literature. A good many books have already been procured but many of the most important publications are still wanting and until these are obtained Bulletins otherwise prepared must await completion. The duties of the several entomologists are fairly well established but no fixed limits can ever be assigned in such matters as the duties must vary much as the entomological situation changes."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

HONOLULU, OAHU.
March 12, '04.
Hook Sing Yuen Co. to Peter C. Jones, Ltd., cancellation of lease dated June 29, '05, between E. J. Wilkinson and husband and A. F. Neyes of realty at Kailahi, March 10, '04.
P. A. Schaefer to W. E. Howell, D. realty, Young street, \$3,450. March 7, '04.
Bank of Hawaii to K. E. and W. G. Ashley, Hel. realty, Thurston ave., 15,000 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., \$1,000. August 3, '03.
Bishop & Co. to Wm. Welsbach, Hel. realty, cor. King and Beckley streets, \$2,085 sq. ft. bldgs., etc., \$1,000. August 3, '03.
A. H. Kentwell and husband to Geo. H. Huddy, War. D. realty, School street, 3,100 sq. ft. bldgs., etc., \$5. March 11, '04.
Geo. H. Huddy to I. K. Kentwell, D. realty, School street, 3,100 sq. ft. bldgs., etc., \$5. March 12, '04.
Jas. E. Fullerton to W. E. Howell, Tr. a. m. int. in mtg. of J. M. Monarrat of realty, cor. Union street and Adams Lane, \$412.75. March 11, '04.
Kohala Ditch Franchise sold to J. S. Low et al.
L. Ah Chyap, dry goods, burned out merchandise, about \$3,000. Insurance, \$5,250.
WAILUA, OAHU.
K. Amara to S. Keahinui, D. realty 52-100 A, \$1,000; first party reserves all rights, privileges, rents, etc., during lifetime. Jan. 14, '04.
N. KONA, HAWAII.
P. D. Kellett, Jr., Com'r., to Jno. V. Vichavay, Com'r. D. realty, Kalaea IV, 50-1-2 acres, \$50. March 3, '04.
HONOLULU, OAHU.
March 14, '04.
D. Katsuyoshi to J. E. Fullerton, c. m. on goods, wares, mss., etc., in store cor. Beretania and River streets, \$220, 30 days at 1 per cent per month. February 3, '04.
D. Katsuyoshi to J. E. Fullerton, c. m. on goods, wares, mss., etc., in store No. 1028 Smith street, \$24.1 month at 12 per cent per annum. January 23, '04.
Bishop & Co. to Wm. Welsbach, Hel. realty cor. King and Beckley Sts. \$2,085 sq. ft. bldgs., etc., \$700. February 23, '04.
J. K. Kallamapu to Kellihawaku, D. realty, Puulena, Manoa, \$1. March 10, '04.
K. E. Ashley and husband to T. G. Thurum, warranty D. realty, Thurston Ave., 15,000 sq. ft. bldgs., etc., \$1,000. March 12, '04.
W. H. Cornwell, Estate—Inventory shows assets of \$109,510.12. Debilities, \$59,514.22.
Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., reorganized. Albert Waterhouse and H. Trent sold their interest.
WAILANA, OAHU.
N. Mahelona Tr. to C. F. Waterman & Co. in interest in mtg. of J. K. Kallamapu & Co. of realty at Kaneohe, \$350. March 11, '04.
KANAKUA, HAWAII.
J. de Santos to N. de Mello, L. realty, Nienie, 50 1/2 yrs. at \$50 per annum. Feb. 12, '04.
J. Burkinshaw to E. D. Leman, B. S. leasehold, 174 shares in Honokaa, 5000, 7 horses, harness, wagons, etc. Honokaa, \$3,130, payable as follows: \$2,500 cash, \$600 in 5 months at 4 per cent per annum. Jan. 23, '04.
J. M. Medeiros and wife to A. Humana, D. 2 pieces land at Nienie, area 12 and 1 1/2, respectively. Bldgs., etc., \$1,600. Jan. 23, '04.
J. M. Medeiros and wife to M. Sardinha, D. portion lot 2, map 11, of Paualoa, 104, \$500. Feb. 23, '04.
Mrs. N. Richard to Honokaa Sugar Co., L. 2 pieces land, Paupaula, area 28 1/2 and 20a respectively, 5 yrs. at \$125 per acre per annum. Feb. 10, '04.
J. da S. Passos to Hakalau Plantation Co., L. 416 of lot 13, Waikeamalo homesteads, 8 yrs. at \$6 per acre per annum. Feb. 27, '04.
LAHAINA, MAUI.
M. Kanealoha to A. N. Hayelden, D. realty, Wailana, \$30. March 3, '04.
KAANAPALI, MAUI.
W. Kukahana to H. Wahineasa, D. realty, Honokowai, \$1. March 7, '04.
K. Kaupana to J. Seong, D. realty 61-100 acre, \$25. March 7, '04.
MAKAWAO, MAUI.
Kahau to M. Kupalau, D. realty 3 acres, \$55. March 5, '04.
KULA, MAUI.
K. Kaahua to J. K. Kekapali, D. 2 acres land at Kailalini, \$30. March 7, '04.
KAUPO, MAUI.
J. K. Kihio et al. to G. Opiopio, D. 23-2100 acres land at Kakaia-Nui, \$12. March 3, '04.
ANAOHOLA, KAUAI.
D. Wada to E. Thronas, c. m. leasehold, bldgs., 1 brake, 1 express wagon, 2 horses, etc., \$355; 1 yr. at 12 per cent. Feb. 23, '04.
N. KONA, HAWAII.
P. D. Kellett, Jr., Com'r., to John Vichavay, Com'r. D. realty, Kalaea IV, 50 1-2 acres, \$50. March 3, '04.
HONOLULU, OAHU.
Mar. 15, 1904.
A. S. Cleghorn to Look Hop Yuen, L. realty, Kapiwai, Paualoa, 16 50-100 A, 15 yrs. at \$200 per acre. Mar. 5, 1904.
V. L. Tenney of San Francisco to Chas. H. Atherton, P. A. Apr. 31, 1903.
A. Dempster to M. S. Pereira, Hel. int. in mtg. of M. G. Correa of lots 3 and 4, Blk. 5 Pearl City, Ewa, with note for \$700; int. in mtg. of M. & J. F. C. Abel of realty and bldgs. on Green St. with notes for \$1,250 and \$350. Con. \$2,500. Jan. 13, 1904.
I. Rubenstein to Leong Shee et al., Hel. 2 pcs. land, Kulihi, area 54-100 and 11-100 A, respectively; \$2,500. Mar. 12, 1904.
F. C. Betters to Allen & Robinson, Ltd., mtg. lot 1, Blk. 3, Kaimuki Tract, 15,000 sq. ft. bldgs., etc., \$1,000, 3 yrs. at 7 per cent. Mar. 15, 1904.
Palolo Land & Imp. Co. to Mrs. L. Souza, Warranty D. Lots 3 and 4, Blk. 101, Palolo area 4,000 sq. ft.; \$1,125. Mar. 4, 1904.
Hawaii Land Co. to M. Hulu, Warranty D. Lots 12 and 13, Kapaemahu Tract, 7,040 sq. ft. Dec. 20, 1903.
Luke See Chn to Luke Mon Wong

See D. 1-1 mtg. in following property: lots 50, 51, 100 and 101 Kulaokahua; 20 61-100 A. at Kapi, and 3 51-100 A. at Kulaokahua, Kulaokahua, Oahu, 138 A. at Paualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1. Mar. 12, 1904.
Luke Mon Wong to Choy Luke See, D. 1-3 int. in following property: lots 90, 91, 100 and 101, Kulaokahua; 10 62-100 A. at Kapi and 3 51-100 A. at Kulaokahua, Kulaokahua, Oahu, 138 A. at Paualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1. Mar. 12, 1904.
Luke Tang Sing to Choy Luke See, D. 1-3 int. in following property: lots 90, 91, 100 and 101, Kulaokahua; 10 62-100 A. at Kapi and 3 51-100 A. at Kulaokahua, Kulaokahua, Oahu, 138 A. at Paualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1. Mar. 12, 1904.
EWA, OAHU.
O. B. & L. Co. to K. E. Ashley, D. Lots 13, 14 and 15, Blk. 37, Pearl City, \$380. Mar. 12, 1904.
HILO, HAWAII.
M. F. Coelho to Laupahoehoe Sug. Co., art. 1st party agrees that 2nd party may for 1-2 years cultivate and plant sugar cane on 20 A. of lot 35, Maula Homesteads on the condition that the 1st party receives 1-10 and 2nd party 9-10 of all crops. Jan. 5, 1904.
N. KONA, HAWAII.
Ota to Yoshino, P. A. Jan. 22, 1904.
KAU, HAWAII.
J. Kaubane to Hawn, Agri. Co., L. Realty, Wailua, 10 yrs. at \$40 a yr. Mar. 1, 1904.
DISTRICT COURT.
J. F. Ball vs. Backy Kaonohi Chang and husband Eddie Chang, \$200, professional services.
Hidway & Ridway vs. Herbert Humphreys and Walters, ass't, \$50, professional services.
The Pacific Preserving Paint Co., Ltd. vs. E. F. Colburn, ass't, \$75, work and labor furnished.
P. H. Burnett vs. W. H. Thornton, def't, J. H. Fisher, Auditor, \$24, ass't, \$350 note.
P. H. Burnett vs. S. R. Jackson, def't, J. H. Fisher, \$24, ass't, \$250 note.
P. J. Turk vs. Estrella Turk, judgment for def't.
Present From a Cannibal King.
Captain Bonte, of the British barkentine Mary Hendry, now at Barkedos, states that during a recent cruise on the African coast he entertained King Ogby, the ruler of the Jakrimen, who inhabit Southern Nigeria.
The dusky monarch was impressed with the vessel. While feasting on roast pork he inquired if it was the flesh of a white man. The king has over a thousand slaves, numerous wives, and quite a crowd of children. Captain Bonte asked him for a piece of tanned skin with which to make a pair of slippers, and the next day a slave came to the vessel with a parcel from the monarch. It contained the hide from the neck to the waist of a negro, who had been killed by order of King Ogby for the sake of his skin.
Texas Arrives.
The American-Hawaiian freighter Texas arrived yesterday morning ten days from Puget Sound. She experienced rough weather en route, heavy seas washing her decks. The ship escaped without damage.
The Texas brought 3000 tons of freight, consisting of sugar, coal, lime, feed and potatoes. She will leave Sunday night for Kapaemahu to take on Pioneer Mill sugar. From there she goes to Kailahi and Hilo to load sugar and will sail from the latter port about March 25th.

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 237, 238 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.
Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by L. E. Ray, auctioneer.
The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain place, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Wailuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Pihoonua, called "Koihi," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.
Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.
Terms: Cash. United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.
For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or L. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.
A. S. WILCOX.
Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.
Feb. 26—March 1, 4 & 11, 15, 18, 22.
The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 25th day of March, 1904, at the same time and place as above set forth.
A. R. WILLIAMS.
Mortgagee.
Dated March 12, 1904.

"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"
A treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of
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(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.
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Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

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Ship Tullie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 70 N. Broadway, Boston.
Or C. BREWER & CO., 142, Honolulu.

Roundtrip Dredger Fite Insurance Co.
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Steins and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the offices of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Arts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.
General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.
Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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